Proposal description

SCREENING

EIA Required

No EIA

Initial Environmental Examination.IEE

SCREENING

SCOPING

ASSESSING

MITIGATION

REPORTING

REVIEWING

DECISION–MAKING

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Process of determining:
i. whether or not an individual proposal requires" detailed environmental assessment"   *(full-scale EIA, FS EIA)*
ii. the level of assessment to occur

Most proposals need 1-2 hours to screen (no further study)
Affect health? Increase pollution? Endanger species, protected areas, bio-diversity, social infrastructure, economy?

FS EIA required if proposal involves:
- **Natural resources exploitation**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Industrial activities**
- **Extractive industries**
- **Waste management and disposal**
- **Substantial changes in farming or fishing practices**

HANDOUT requirements
A.S.A.P. As soon (early) as possible
Unambiguous   *Consistent*
Transparent

SCREENING involves following techniques:

- ❖ **DECISION MAKERS' DISCRETION**
- ❖ **INITIAL ENVIRO. EXAMINATION**
- ❖ **PROJECT LIST with /without THRESHHOLDS**

DECISION MAKERS' DISCRETION

Individual assessment on a case-by-case basis

INFO REQUIRED:

- ➢ **Proposal itself and potential impacts**
- ➢ **Level of confidence in the predicted impacts**
- ➢ **Characteristics of the receiving environment and its resilience to change**

- ➢ **Existing planning, environmental management and decision- making frame-work**
- ➢ **Degree of public interest in the proposal**

❑ *IEE*, INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL
      EXAMINATION *(EVALUATION)*

❖ **Describes the proposal and examines any alternatives that might improve the environmental outcomes**

❖ **Identifies and addresses the concerns of the local community**

❖ **Mitigates adverse effects and enhances potential benefits**

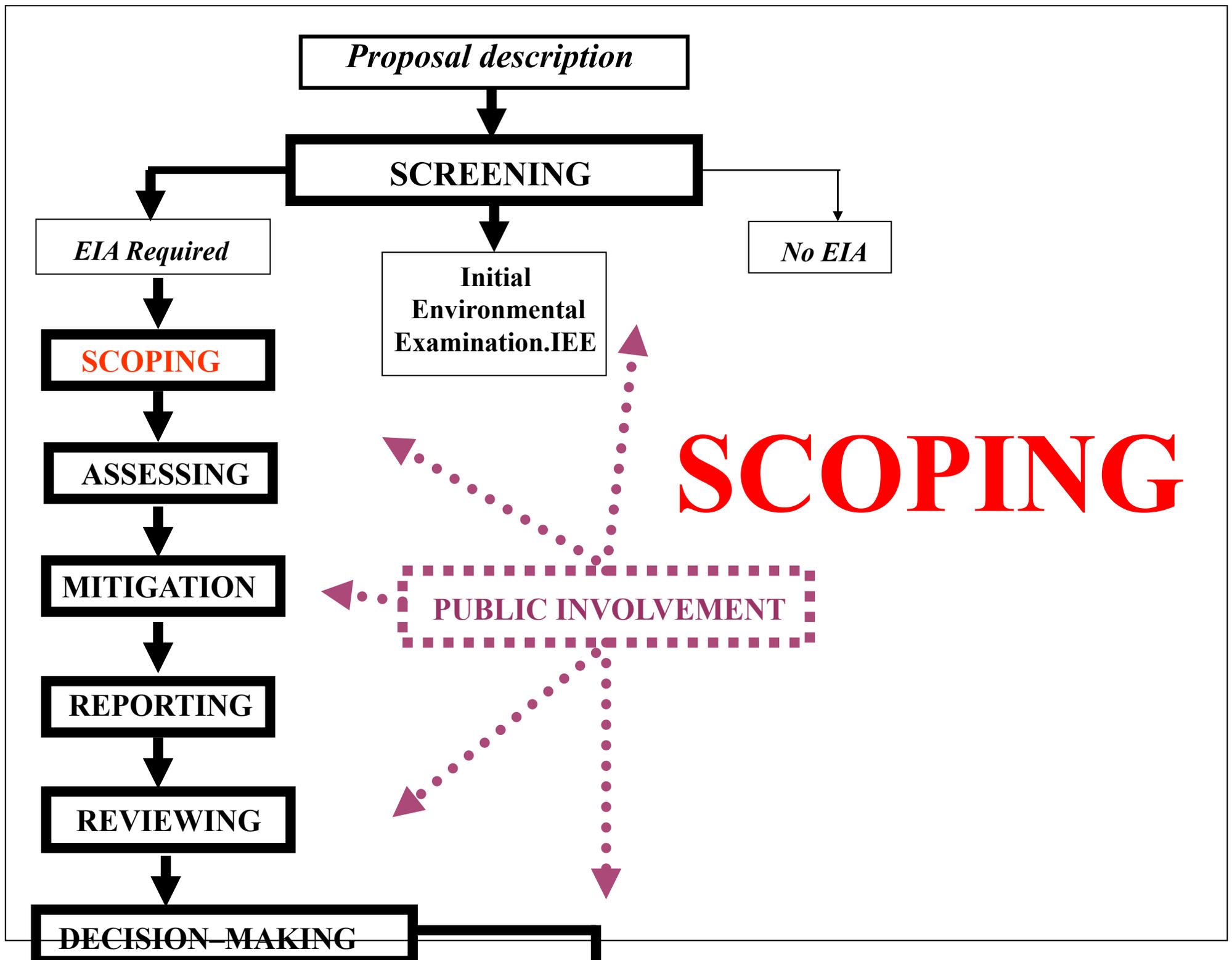❖ **Contains enviro-monitoring and management plans**

❑ **PROJECT LISTS**

Lists are structured to identify projects:

➢ **Requiring FS EIA**

➢ **Requiring some form of further environmental analysis**

➢ **Not requiring any further environmental analysis**

❑ **EXCLUSION LISTS**

Novel technique: All projects are made subject to EIA and smaller are exempted on the basis of size

Scoping is interaction between the following interested parties:

- ➤ **Public**
- ➤ **Government agencies**
- ➤ **Proponent(s)**

with the purpose of identifying as early as possible:

- ✓ **the appropriate boundaries of an EIS**
- ✓ **the important issues, local values concerns (interests)**
- ✓ **the info necessary for the decision-makers**
- ✓ **the significant effects and factors to be considered**
- ✓ **establish** *the Terms of Reference*

WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED?

- **The proponent**

   responsible for scoping , if not, the most important player
- **The administering agency**

   has procedural requirements and oversees proponent's scoping work, may change it to conform to the previously agreed scope
- **Other agencies**

   contributions of detailed knowledge of specific issues (legal and policy, standards, local), provide licenses and permits
- **Environmental practitioners and experts**

   provide specialist expertise (academics, consultants etc)
- **Those affected**

   identify local issues and ensure compliance with local values; community liaison staff and funds may be required
- **The wider community**

   indirectly affected at the regional, national level related NGOs

   Many of the public Involvement issues and methods relate to scoping (hearings, seminars etc)